

Message Text

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AID-05 COME-00 NSC-05 OMB-01 OPIC-06 TRSE-00 USIA-15

OES-06 SSC-01 CPR-01 PC-05 /124 W

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R 161800Z APR 76

FM AMCONSUL BELIZE

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4884

UNCLAS SECTION 1 OF 4 BELIZE 349

EO 11652: NA

TAGS: APUB PFOR PGOV PINT EGEN BH

SUBJ: BELIZE BACKGROUND NOTES

REF: STATE 82642

FOLLOWING IS POSTS' REVISION OF BELIZE BACKGROUND NOTES PER
STATE 82642 (REFTEL).

1. POPULATION: 128,130 (1975 YEAR END ESTIMATE)

CAPITAL: BELMOPAN

BELIZE IS LOCATED ON THE EAST COAST OF CENTRAL AMERICAN FACING
THE CARIBBEAN SEA. IT IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH AND WEST BY MEXICO
AND ON THE WEST AND SOUTH BY GUATEMALA. THE TOTAL LAND AREA IS
8,866 SQUARE MILES (INCLUDING A NUMBER OF ISLANDS LYING OFF THE
COAST), SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN MASSACHUSETTS. THE COASTLINE,
FRINGED BY A BARRIER REEF, IS FLAT AND SWAMPY, BUT THE COUNTRY
RISES GRADUALLY TOWARD THE INTERIOR.

2. THE CLIMATE IS HOT AND HUMID, AND RAINFALL AVERAGES FROM 50 TO
MORE THAN 150 INCHES ANNUALLY. MAY-FEBRUARY ARE THE MONTHS OF
THE WET SEASON. BECAUSE OCCASIONAL HURRICANES INFLICTED

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HEAVY DAMAGE ON BELIZE CITY, THE GOVERNMENT HAS CONSTRUCTED A

NEW CAPITAL CITY AT BELMOPAN 50 MILES INLAND. ALONG THE COAST HEAT AND HUMIDITY ARE TEMPERED BY SEA BREEZES DURING MOST OF THE YEAR.

3. THE FLAG FLOWN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BELIZE HAS A BLUE FIELD WITH A WHITE CIRCLE IN THE CENTER CONTAINING TWO LABORERS WITH HAND TOOLS, A SAILING SHIP, AND THE MOTTO, "SUB UMBRA FLOREO".

THE PEOPLE

4. THE POPULATION AT THE END OF 1975 WAS ESTIMATED AT 128,130, GIVING BELIZE THE LOWEST POPULATION DENSITY IN CENTRAL AMERICA (ABOUT 14 PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE). SLIGHTLY MORE THAN HALF THE PEOPLE LIVE IN SIX URBAN AREAS AND MORE THAN ONE-THIRD LIVE IN BELIZE CITY, THE FORMER CAPITAL. THE POPULATION HAS BEEN STATIC SINCE 1972 AS EMMIGRATION OF WORKERS TO THE U.S. HAS OFFSET NATURAL ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH OF ABOUT 3 PERCENT.

5. MOST BELIZEANS ARE OF MULTIRACIAL DESCENT. ABOUT HALF ARE OF AFRICAN OR PART AFRICAN ANCESTRY. SOMEWHAT MORE THAN ONE-FIFTH OF THE POPULATION IS OF MIXED INDIAN AND EUROPEAN ANCESTRY. ANOTHER ONE-FIFTH IS CARIB, MAYAN, AND OTHER AMERICAN INDIAN ETHNIC GROUPS. THE REMAINDER-ABOUT 10 PERCENT-IS COMPOSED OF EUROPEAN, EAST INDIAN, CHINESE, AND LEBANESE GROUPS. THERE IS ALSO A COLONY OF ABOUT 2-3000 MENNONITES.

6. ENGLISH IS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE COLONY AND IS SPOKEN BY THE ENTIRE POPULATION. IN ADDITION, SPANISH IS THE MOTHER TONGUE OF ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE AND IS SPOKEN AS A SECOND LANGUAGE BY ANOTHER 20 PERCENT. THE INDIAN GROUPS STILL SPEAK THEIR ORIGINAL LANGUAGES, AND A CREOLE DIALECT-SIMILAR TO THE CREOLE DIALECTS OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN-IS SPOKEN BY A LARGE PART OF THE POPULATION. PERHAPS AS MANY AS 70 TO 80 PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE ARE FUNCTIONALLY LITERATE. FIFTY PERCENT OF THE BELIZEANS ARE ROMAN CATHOLIC, AND THE REMAINDER ENCOMPASSES ANGLICAN AND OTHER PROTESTANT GROUPS.

HISTORY

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7. EUROPEANS FIRST CAME TO BELIZE IN 1502 WHEN COLUMBUS SAILED ALONG ITS COAST. IN 1638 A GROUP OF SHIP-WRECKED ENGLISH SEAMEN STARTED THE FIRST RECORDED SETTLEMENT. DURING THE NEXT 150 YEARS THIS SETTLEMENT HAD A STORMY HISTORY INVOLVING BUCCANEERS, LOGWOOD CUTTERS, AND ATTACKS FROM NEIGHBORING SPANISH SETTLERS, WHO CLAIMED THE TERRITORY. BRITIAN RECOGNIZED SPANISH SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE TERRITORY UNTIL 1786 AT LEAST.

8. ALTHOUGH BRITAIN SENT AN OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO THE AREA IN THE LATE 18TH CENTURY, BELIZE WAS NOT FORMALLY TERMED "THE COLONY OF BRITISH HONDURAS" UNTIL 1840. IT BECAME A CROWN COLONY IN 1862.

9. SINCE THAT TIME BELIZE HAS WITNESSED SEVERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN THE DIRECTION OF MORE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. UNDER A NEW CONSTITUTION, WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE IN JANUARY 1964, BELIZE EXERCISES FULL INTERNAL SELF-GOVERNMENT UNDER A MINISTERIAL SYSTEM. THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE TERRITORY WAS CHANGED IN JUNE, 1973, FROM BRITISH HONDURAS TO BELIZE.

GOVERNMENT

10. QUEEN ELIZABETH II IS CHIEF OF STATE OF BELIZE AND IS REPRESENTED IN THE COLONY BY A GOVERNOR, WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BELIZE'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE. THE PRIMARY INSTRUMENT OF POLICY IS THE CABINET, LED BY THE PREMIER (HEAD OF GOVERNMENT). FOLLOWING BRITISH TRADITION, CABINET MINISTERS ARE MEMBERS OF THE MAJORITY POLITICAL PARTY AND USUALLY HOLD SEATS IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT WITH THEIR CABINET POSITIONS.

11. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONSISTS OF A HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND A SENATE. THE HOUSE'S 18 MEMBERS ARE POPULARLY ELECTED TO A MAXIMUM TERM OF 5 YEARS. OF THE SENATE'S EIGHT MEMBERS, FIVE ARE APPOINTED BY THE PREMIER, TWO BY THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, AND ONE BY THE GOVERNOR.

12. THERE IS AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY WHOSE MEMBERS ARE APPOINTED BY THE CROWN. THE HIGHEST COURT IN BELIZE IS THE SUPREME COURT HEADED BY A CHIEF JUSTICE. FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES THE COLONY IS DIVIDED INTO SIX DISTRICTS.

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FM AMCONSUL BELIZE

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4885

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POLITICAL CONDITIONS

13. THE POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM IN BELIZE BEGAN IN 1950 WITH THE FORMATION OF THE PEOPLE'S UNITED PARTY (PUP) AND THE NATIONAL PARTY. UNDER THE 1954 CONSTITUTION, THE PUP WON EIGHT OF THE NINE ELECTIVE SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SOME OF THE PUP LEADERS SUBSEQUENTLY DEFECTED AND FORMED THEIR OWN PARTY, WHICH IN 1958 MERGED WITH THE NATIONAL PARTY TO BECOME THE NEW NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE PARTY (NIP). DESPITE THE SPLIT, THE PUP WON ALL NINE SEATS IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN EARLY 1957. IN THE MOST RECENT NATIONAL ELECTIONS, HELD OCTOBER 30, 1974, THE PUP WON 12 SEATS IN THE EXPANDED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE NEWLY FORMED OPPOSITION ALLIANCE THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC PARTY (UDP) WON 6 SEATS. THE PUP OBTAINED 53 PERCENT OF THE VOTES CAST, THE UDP 39 PERCENT, AND ALL OTHERS 8 PERCENT.

ECONOMY

14. IN 1974 THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) OF BELIZE WAS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT US\$87 MILLION, OR ABOUT US\$678 PER CAPITA, HIGHER THAN ANY OF ITS CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN NEIGHBORS. GDP PROBABLY GREW SLIGHTLY IN 1975 DUE TO HIGHER EXPORT EARNINGS.

15. THE EXPLOITATION OF ITS RICH FORESTS WAS THE ONLY
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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ANY CONSEQUENCE IN BELIZE UNTIL WELL INTO THE 20TH CENTURY, WHEN THE SUPPLY OF ACCESSIBLE TIMBER BEGAN TO BE DEPLETED. SUGAR HAS BECOME THE PRINCIPAL EXPORT IN RECENT YEARS, FOLLOWED BY CLOTHING (OFFSHORE ASSEMBLY), CITRUS, LOBSTER AND OTHER FISH PRODUCTS. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO DIVERSIFY INTO PRODUCTION OF RICE, BEEF, BANANAS, AND TROPICAL FRUIT FOR EXPORT. BELIZE'S MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCE IS SOME TWO MILLION ACRES OF ARABLE LAND, ONLY A FRACTION OF WHICH IS UNDER CULTIVATION. TO CURB LAND SPECULATION THE GOVERNMENT HAS RECENTLY ENACTED

LEGISLATION (THE ALIEN LAND HOLDING ORDINANCE OF 1973) WHICH REQUIRES NON-BELIZEANS TO COMPLETE A DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ON LAND THEY PURCHASE BEFORE OBTAINING TITLE TO PLOTS OF MORE THAN TEN ACRES IN RURAL AREAS OR HALF AN ACRE IN URBAN AREAS.

16. DOMESTIC INDUSTRY IS SMALL IN SCALE, LIMITED BY RELATIVELY HIGH COST OF LABOR, AND A SMALL DOMESTIC MARKET. BELIZE RECENTLY JOINED THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM), AND HOPES THAT THE RESULTANT ASSURED ACCESS TO A LARGE MARKET FOR POTENTIAL GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK SURPLUSES WILL STIMULATE THE GROWTH OF COMMERICAL AGRICULTURE. BELIZE'S SUGAR AND WOOD PRODUCTS ARE AMONG THOSE ELIGIBLE FOR DUTY FREE ENTRY TO THE U.S. UNDER THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP) AS OF JANUARY 1, 1976.

17. A COMBINATION OF NATURAL FACTORS-CLIMATE, THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE'S LONGEST BARRIER REEF, MILES OF SAND BEACHES, AND SAFE WATERS FOR BOATING-COULD SUPPORT A THRIVING TOURIST INDUSTRY. UNFORTUNATELY, BOTH DEVELOPMENT COSTS TO PROMOTERS AND TRAVEL COSTS TO TOURISTS ARE HIGH COMPARED TO MEXICO AND THE REST OF THE CARIBBEAN. THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IS TO ENCOURAGE BELIZEAN RATHER THAN FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURIST INDUSTRY WITH LOAN ASSISTANCE FROM THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AND EMPHASIS ON SMALL, OWNER-OPERATED FACILITIES SUCH AS 10 ROOM HOTELS. TOURISM CONTRIBUTED ABOUT US\$3.5 MILLION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS TO BELIZE IN 1974 AND IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE SLOWLY IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS.

18. EXCEPT FOR 1974 WHEN SUGAR EARNINGS TRIPLED, BELIZE HAS CONSISTENTLY RUN A SUBSTANTIAL AND GROWING TRADE DEFICIT REACHING OVER US\$30 MILLION IN 1975. THE DEFICIT IS USUALLY FINANCED PRIMARILY BY FOREIGN AID, FOREIGN INVESTMENT, TOURISM, AND SUBSTANTIAL REMITTANCES FROM BELIZEANS WORKING IN THE U.S.

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TOTAL IMPORTS IN 1975 OF US\$102.0 MILLION INCLUDED OVER US\$24 MILLION EACH IN FOOD AND CONSUMER GOODS (INCLUDING BUILDING MATERIALS) AND OVER US\$30 MILLION IN VEHICLES AND MACHINERY. BELIZE'S FUEL BILL WENT FROM US\$3.0 MILLION IN 1973 TO US\$18.7 MILLION IN 1975. EXPORTS IN 1975 REACHED US\$73.1 MILLION, ALMOST 60 PERCENT OF WHICH WAS SUGAR EXPORTED TO THE U.S. AND THE U.K., BELIZE'S MOST IMPORTANT TRADING PARTNERS WITH ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS EACH.

19. TWO-THIRDS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S 1975 BUDGET OF ABOUT US\$30 MILLION WERE DEVOTED TO RECURRENT EXPENSES AND ABOUT ONE THIRD TO CAPITAL OR DEVELOPMENT SPENDING. THE GOVERNMENT RAISES ABOUT HALF ITS ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES FROM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TAXES AND ALMOST ALL ITS CAPITAL EXPENSES FROM FOREIGN ASSISTANCE. MOST BILATERAL AID COMES FROM THE U.K. WHILE MOST MULTILATERAL AID COMES FROM THE UN AND CARIBBEAN

DEVELOPMENT BANK (CDB), WHICH PROVIDED OVER US\$15 MILLION IN LOANS ON CONCESSIONAL TERMS TO BELIZE AS A LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRY (LDC). CDB FUNDS ARE CHanneled THROUGH A QUASI-GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION (DFC) AND ARE PRESENTLY FINANCING EXPANSION OF BANANA PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION OF A DEEP WATER PORT NEAR BELIZE CITY, AND GRAIN MILLS, STORAGE, AND DRYING FACILITIES. U.S. FIRMS CAN BID ON SUCH PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE CDB SINCE THE U.S. CONTRIBUTES TO THE CDB'S CAPITAL RESOURCES THROUGH AID AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD).

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FM AMCONSUL BELIZE

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4886

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FOREIGN RELATIONS

20. THE PRINCIPAL EXTERNAL CONCERN FOR BELIZE FOR MANY YEARS HAS BEEN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OVER SOVEREIGNTY. THIS DISPUTE STEMS FROM DIFFERING INTERPRETATIONS OF AN 1859 TREATY WHICH ESTABLISHED THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND BRITISH HONDURAS. GUATEMALA HOLDS THAT THE BRITISH CLAIM, BASED ON THE 1859 TREATY, IS VOID BECAUSE THE BRITISH FAILED TO COMPLY WITH CERTAIN OF ITS CLAUSES. GREAT BRITAIN, FOR ITS PART, ASSERTS THAT NEITHER SPAIN NOR GUATEMALA EVER EXERCISED EFFECTIVE SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE AREA AND THAT GUATEMALA FAILED TO RATIFY THE 1859 AGREEMENT OR TO PRESS ITS CLAIM JURIDICALLY FOR MANY YEARS AFTER THAT DATE. THE UNITED STATES, AT THE INVITATION OF BOTH PARTIES, ATTEMPTED TO MEDIATE THE DISPUTE FROM 1965 UNTIL 1968. THE DRAFT TREATY PROPOSED BY THE

U.S. MEDIATOR WAS REJECTED BY BOTH GREAT BRITAIN AND GUATEMALA, HOWEVER, AND THE UNITED STATES HAS DECLINED TO UNDERTAKE A SIMILAR MEDIATION EFFORT SINCE THEN.

21. THE DISPUTE WAS DISCUSSED IN AN INCONCLUSIVE SERIES OF DIPLOMATIC TALKS INVOLVING THE BRITISH, GUATEMALAN, AND BELIZEAN REPRESENTATIVES IN 1975, FOLLOWING WHICH THE MATTER WAS TAKEN UP IN THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY. IN DECEMBER 1975, THE UN APPROVED A RESOLUTION CO-SPONSORED UNCLASSIFIED

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BY THE UK AND MANY OTHER UN MEMBERS CALLING FOR BELIZEAN INDEPENDENCE AND URGING THE BRITISH AND GUATEMALANS TO SEEK A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT TO THEIR DISPUTE. TALKS ON THE PROBLEM WERE SCHEDULED TO REOPEN DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1976.

22. IN SEEKING TO STRENGTHEN ITS POTENTIAL FOR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT, BELIZE HAS SOUGHT TO BUILD CLOSER TIES WITH BOTH THE SPANISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND WITH THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN STATES. EFFORTS TO DEVELOP TIES WITH THE CARIBBEAN GOVERNMENTS HAVE BEEN MORE SUCCESSFUL, HELPED SUBSTANTIALLY BY BELIZEAN MEMBERSHIP IN CARICOM.

U.S. - BELIZEAN RELATIONS

23. U.S. RELATIONS WITH BELIZE ARE CONDITIONED BY THE TERRITORY'S CONTINUED STATUS AS AN INTERNALLY SELF-GOVERNING BRITISH CROWN COLONY. THE U.S. HAS LONG RECOGNIZED THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM EXERCISES DE FACTO SOVEREIGNTY OVER BELIZE. IN THE PAST, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS MADE AVAILABLE SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS IN ASSISTANCE TO BELIZE, PRINCIPALLY IN THE FORM OF PL 480 FOODSTUFFS, A HOUSING GUARANTEE PROGRAM, DISASTER RELIEF, AND A SMALL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. AT PRESENT, BILATERAL U.S. ASSISTANCE IS LIMITED TO A SUBSTANTIAL PEACE CORPS PROGRAM (60 VOLUNTEERS), INVESTMENT INSURANCE (OFFERED BY THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION), A CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM, AND A SMALL SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND ADMINISTERED BY THE CONSUL GENERAL IN BELIZE CITY. MUCH OF THE MULTILATERAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BY THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK COMES FROM FUNDS PROVIDED BY THE U.S. THROUGH A.I.D.

TRAVEL NOTES

24. CLOTHING: BELIZE'S TROPICAL CLIMATE CALLS FOR LIGHTWEIGHT, WASHABLE CLOTHING. CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION: US CITIZENS DO NOT NEED PASSPORTS OR VISAS TO ENTER BELIZE, BUT MUST HAVE PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP, SMALLPOX IMMUNIZATION, AND SUFFICIENT FUNDS FOR BOTH THEIR STAY (US\$30 PER PERSON PER DAY) AND ONWARD TRAVEL.

THOSE ARRIVING BY AIR SHOULD HAVE ONWARD OR RETURN TICKETS. THE
GOVERNMENT IS NOW ENFORCING A STRICT POLICY OF REFUSING TO ADMIT
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U.S. CITIZEN AND OTHER VISITORS WHOM THE IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT
THE PLACE OF ENTRY FEELS MIGHT USE MARIJUANA OR OTHER DRUGS.
WHILE NOT DISQUALIFYING IN THEMSELVES, FACTORS SUCH AS LONG HAIR,
UNTIDY ATTIRE, POSSESSION OF A BACKPACK OR BEARD, AND LACK OF
PERSONAL CLEANLINESS ARE LIKELY TO BE INTERPRETED AS INDICATIONS
OF POSSIBLE DRUG USE AND MAY LEAD TO REFUSAL OF ENTRY INTO BELIZE.
HEALTH: MEDICINES AND CARE FOR ORDINARY NEEDS ARE AVAILABLE IN
BELIZE CITY AND THE LARGER DISTRICT TOWNS, BUT MEDICAL EMERGENCIES
MAY REQUIRE EVACUATION. PUBLIC SANITARY CONTROLS ARE BELOW
U.S. STANDARDS AND THE BELIZE CITY WATER SUPPLY IS SOMETIMES
CONTAMINATED. FOOD SERVED IN LOCAL RESTAURANTS IS GENERALLY SAFE.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS: LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
SERVICE IS AVAILABLE IN BELIZE CITY.
TRANSPORTATION: BELIZE IS SERVED BY SEVERAL CENTRAL AMERICAN
AIRLINES WITH CONNECTIONS TO MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND THE U.S.
INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION IS PROVIDED BY RELATIVELY INEXPENSIVE
BUSSES, TAXIES, LIGHT AIRCRAFT, AND BOATS. BUSSES AND TAXIES
ARE AVAILABLE IN BELIZE CITY AT FIXED, REASONABLE RATES,
AND SHOPPING AREAS ARE CLOSE ENOUGH TO HOTELS THAT MOST PEOPLE
WALK.

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INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 OPR-02 SS-15 SP-02 MMO-04 PM-04 L-03

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FM AMCONSUL BELIZE

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4887

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PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

25. CHIEF OF STATE - QUEEN ELIZABETH II

GOVERNOR - RICHARD NEIL POSNETT, ESQ. OBE (TO MAY , 1976)
PETER D. MCENTEE, ESQ. OBE (FROM JUNE, 1976)

PREMIER - GEORGE CADLE PRICE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE - SIR ALEXANDER HUNTER

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE - ELEODORO URBINA

CHIEF JUSTICE - DENNIS MALONE

DEPUTY PREMIER - CARL LINDBURG ROGERS

MINISTER OF WORKS - FREDERICK HUNTER

MINISTER OF LANDS AND AGRICULTURE - FLORENCIO MARIN

MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY - SANTIAGO PERDOMO

MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COMMUNICATIONS - LOUIS SYLVESTRE
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ATTORNEY GENERAL - ASSAD SHOMAN

PRINCIPAL U.S. OFFICIALS

26. CONSUL GENERAL - J. L. GAWF

PEACE CORPS DIRECTOR - ALEXANDER FRANKSON (TO APRIL 1976)
REGINALD KENNETH INGRAM (FROM MAY 1976)

THE UNITED STATES MAINTAINS A CONSULATE GENERAL IN BELIZE AT
GABOUREL LANE AND HUTSON STREET, BELIZE CITY, TELEPHONE 3261.

READING LIST

27. ASHCRAFT, NORMAN. COLONIALISM AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT: PROCESSES
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A NEW LOOK AT BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS). REPRINTED FROM LATIN
AMERICAN REPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART, NEW ORLEANS, 33PP.,
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